



A Cook That Wants No Wages

By Mrs. Richard Wainwright

The Modern Andromeda a Sacrifice to the Cook-Stove—How Two Lazy Women Solved the Cook Problem—The Aladdin Oven a Novel Substitute—No Heat, No Smell, and Needing No Overseer—A Boon for Business Women, Brides and Suburbanites—Every Library Has Book Concerning the Aladdin Oven.

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Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles. (Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Capt. Wainwright, U. S. N., was not at her husband's side at the blowing up of the Maine, nor again in Santiago bay when he astonished the world by his heroism during the destruction of the Spanish ships, but she shows in the following article traits approaching the heroic in striving to help the intelligent women of the country to lighten their labor.)

What if a delightful old fairy god-mother, like Cinderella's, should walk into the kitchen some evening and find you resting after a hard, long day spent in the unending and pitiless service of that fiery dragon, the cook stove? This monster, like the one in the story of Andromeda, requires a woman to be chained up for its benefits, and sometimes, indeed, it exacts her life unless some gallant, rich Perseus comes as her deliverer.

What if the dear old fairy god-mother should wave her wand and say: "I will loose these chains and let you go once more free and happy; I transform this monster now, on the spot, into a neat little box, with a cook inside, at your service!"

If she should work the transformation, place the kitchen lamp under the box, into which put the food you wish cooked on the dishes in which it will be served, close the box and the kitchen door. Go to see the tennis match, the great game of football or the latest orchid in the flower show. Return when you are ready, and you will find a hot, well-cooked meal in the box, all ready to place on the table.

Can you imagine poor Andromeda saying: "No, old lady, no! I like to be chained here, I love this cruel executioner. I will be roasted, burned, broiled and stewed in his service, and when he does not need me I will stand for hours over a sink scrubbing the metal pots he delights in that he may have the vessels sacred to his use, bright and ready when I must again serve him."

How foolish of Andromeda! How incredible, even! Yet this is just what thousands of women are doing, while that very magic box with the cook inside is waiting to be bought and has been written about and much used for certainly 20 years.

The Aladdin oven has been before the public quite that long, and yet its advocates are like missionaries in a far country, trying to deliver and no one seems to understand the language in which it is spoken. I hope that my experience with this really wonderful invention may be of service to some of the poor slaves of the cook stove and incompetent cooks, and, like a siren whistle, pierce the ears of the deaf and inattentive and cause them to stop and listen.

Jean Paul Richter says: "Only once in her life does a poor woman hold up her head and look at the world as it really is. All her youth her head is bent and her eyes are downcast in

study and submission and later her head is bent over her sewing or her endless housework. Only when she loves does she stand upright and is pushed out into the sunshine by loving, willing hands, for her short holiday with her lover, before her head is again bent forever." Now every woman who does her own cooking can hold up her head like a betrothed maiden all the year round.

For several years this Aladdin oven has been used by a family of four with such success, health, pleasure and profit that now so great do their perfectness seem to them all that they are ready to swing incense and crown it with flowers every morning as an appropriate expression of their grateful appreciation of its labors in their service. There it stands in the corner always silent, ready and efficient; no heat or smell, needing no overseer, and working for them while they play or sleep. I hope an account of an experiment with this delightful little cook may cause some other woman to try it also.

"Hast thou two loaves, sell one and buy jacinths to feed thy soul." Two poor women longed for the unattainable, a house by the sea, their own beach and garden and their very own view, with the solitude and rest so much needed in this busy America. This seemed reserved for the rich, for where the beach and garden could be had for a small sum of money no cook would come on account of the loneliness; yet to do the cooking themselves meant labor that would spoil any holiday, for who could enjoy the garden, the view and the beach if she must give up the best part of each day to preparing three meals with the usual cleaning up afterward? However, they decided to try the Atkinson box.

A comfortable cottage was built, three miles from the nearest village, on the seashore, and the two incapable southern women who had never needed to lift a finger in their lives for real housework took possession. In the south, although we complain because it is the fashion to do so, about servants, we very seldom find it necessary to do without them; there is always old Aunt Jane, who was mother's cook, or Malvina, who likes a job occasionally even if she is old, to come and help. So it was felt to be a great experiment to do without even one servant, but the glorious view, the dear little home, the freedom and the solitude, were worth the trial.

The Aladdin oven consists of a box with the shelves inside; under it is placed a common kerosene lamp. The heat is shut between layers of asbestos and a thermometer outside the door indicates the heat inside. The lamp, which holds a gallon of oil, is filled once a day after breakfast, and burns 24 hours, or even longer, if you

DOG THAT LIKES TO SWING

Family Keeps Rope Constantly Ready for His Amusement.

In the front yard of a home on East Ninth street a rope dangles from a branch of a tree.

"Wonder what that rope's for?" asked a man of his companion as the two were passing the house one morning. "Go in and ask, if you're curious," the other advised.

A young woman came to the door. "We, that is—I was sort of curious about what the rope on that tree is for," the inquisitive one stammered. "Why, that's Johnny's swing," the young woman answered.

Out of the door dashed Johnny—a fox terrier. A leap and he fastened his teeth in the rope and growling and jerking signified that he was ready to swing. The young woman

kept it very low and as the food often cooks 12 hours, very little heat is needed.

Breakfast is put on the stove after supper in the evening and is quite ready by six o'clock the next morning. It is equally good at 8:30 o'clock. Dinner goes in after breakfast, and supper after dinner. It does not matter if you reverse this order and have your dinner later and luncheon instead of dinner, or if you only turn the lamp low enough if you do not eat the dinner put in the stove at nine a. m. till 7:30 p. m. This was often the case with us when we were away on picnics or excursions.

Every evening after supper one lazy woman washed the tea things—a sort of survival of the fittest, for everything not absolutely necessary was soon discarded for the faithful and essential few, and a centerpiece and jars of flowers took the place on the table of the usual ornamental dishes and silver—while the other, in her pretty muslin and ribbons, gayly prepared the simple breakfast, placing it on the shelves, shutting the door, and turning down the lamp for the night. This took about 15 minutes, usually, more or less; then they both departed and joined congenial friends waiting to enjoy the sunset with the cook or perhaps to discuss Masterlinck's latest play with the waitress.

The next morning at 8:30, after a delicious swim in the sea and a leisurely toilet, the box was opened and a steaming hot, well-cooked breakfast was ready. Again did the lazy one wash the breakfast things; there never are any pots or pans. Meanwhile the pretty cook, in a crisp white dress put in the dinner. This usually consisted of roast beef, peas, rice, roast potatoes, tomatoes, and a sweet pudding, and took about half an hour to prepare. The beef was on its china platter, the vegetables in their own French china dishes and the pudding in its pretty decorated Japanese covered dish. As soon as they were in, off went these happy women for a long morning filled with sailing, gardening, books and walks—all the joys of an idle summer day. They reached home at one o'clock, hungry and gay, rushed in, opening the box, and took out the very best dinner one would wish to eat—hot, savory and nutritious. The supper was then prepared, and again all the afternoon was before them to enjoy as they wished.

The stove is not perfect by any means, nor will it do everything exactly like an ordinary range; of course not. It has its limitations, as we all have. The objections usually urged against it is that it will not heat water for household use. As well might you refuse to go on the railroad because it cannot go along on the water or carry the telegraph because it cannot carry bundles or a furnace because, although it uses tons of coal, needs an attendant and wastes much heat, it will not do the cooking—which is really very thoughtless and inconsiderate of the furnace. What the Aladdin oven will do is to take the place of a cook, whose principal labor is not so much cooking the food as watching to see that it does not burn from the fierce fire she kindles. However, so serious does this objection about water seem to be that I have not yet introduced one person to buy an oven and follow my example. Yet there are many ways of getting all the hot water you want, and when you want it. We have an oil stove and a wash boiler with a spigot in it that gives us an abundance of water.

The food that is roasted, stewed or baked is best, as might be expected from the slow cooking, and is so delicate and excellent in flavor that the ordinary cooking seems coarse and poor after it. If you must have freedom to buy jacinths to delight your soul, perhaps you will not sigh for delicacies that take much labor to prepare and cook. If you really desire them you can always make them over an ordinary oil stove or in a chafing dish, while the Aladdin oven, in a dignified and unobtrusive manner, attends to preparing the real nutritious food for the day. Of course those who can hire a cook need not try one. Why should they, indeed? EVELYN WAINWRIGHT.

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pushed him back and forth until he reached the topmost branches of the tree.

"Johnny would stay there hanging on that rope all day if we would let him," she said. "That's why the rope is kept tied up out of his reach."

Johnny is the property of Charles R. Hicks, of East Ninth street.—Kansas City Times.

Fads in Diet.

So many dietetic schemes have been urged on what have been claimed to be scientific reasons, and have proved themselves in practice to be unsatisfactory, that not a few practitioners refuse to listen to any discussion on the specific values of foodstuffs outside the teachings of practical experience.—London Hospital.

Self-conquest is the greatest victory.—Plato.

SALESMEN WHO LACK TACT

Two Glaring Instances of Inefficiency Put on Record.

"One of the most difficult things in our business," said the proprietor of one of the retail clothing stores, "is to get hold of salesmen with the requisite amount of tact. I believe more tact is required of salesmen in our line than almost any other."

"Not long ago we had a young salesman here who thought the only way to please a customer was to keep up a line of 'con' talk. One day a plain looking old man came in to look at a business suit. Well, as he was putting the coat on the old fellow the salesman patted him on the shoulder and told him in a low voice, 'That'll make you look like a real college boy, all right.'"

"If there was anything that the customer didn't want to look like it was a college boy, and he left without buying a suit."

"Another time the same salesman nearly quered a sale with a poor, con-

sumptive, emaciated looking middle-aged man, who appeared to have one leg in the grave and the other one dragging. If there was any subject that should have been avoided it was that of his state of health. But the minute the salesman saw him he wanted to let him know that he remembered him from a previous visit to the store, and said, 'Well, how is your health these days, anyhow?'

"That was enough to remind the man that he was probably there to buy his grave clothes,"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Social Secretary.

Long ago it was found desirable to place the work of factory improvement in the hands of a salaried social secretary, says The Reader. This person, a man where men are employed, a woman where girls are in question, serves as a point of contact between the firm and the workers, supervising what may be called the domestic department of factory life to see that abuses which arise be-

cause of carelessness or other causes are corrected; that the man or woman has every chance for doing work in such a way as to deserve advancement and to see that it comes; to protect the firm from the wastefulness of keeping on the payroll those who fail to give a day's work for a day's pay, in some cases adjusting salaries according to capacity. Not in the least in the nature of a spy, the social secretary is concerned purely with the business of insuring fair play for both sides, more particularly from the employees' viewpoint.

Firms which employ such a person find the social secretary worth every cent of the good salary commanded.

Her Modesty.

"Ah! my love," sighed the ardent lover, "if you only knew how beautiful you are."

"You mustn't speak of it," protested the modest girl. "I don't want to know."

"Because it would make me too con-

ceited,"—Catholic Standard and Times.

WIDENING THE FIELD

MAKING GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR SONS OF FARMERS.

BUILDING UP THE HOME TOWN

Some Causes for Complaint Which Can Be Obliterated by the United Efforts of the People.

How often do we hear it said that the young man has not the opportunity that the young man of a score of years ago had. How great is the complaint of trusts and combinations which control industries to the detriment of the smaller ones in business, and how often is reference made to business concentration in the large cities at the cost of the smaller towns.

Innovations in business methods have been many. It may be said that this is an era of economical methods; that evolution is going on continually broadening the field for individual effort and making possible the operation of mammoth enterprises. There can be no doubt as to the detrimental effects upon small towns of this business concentration in the larger cities. Pessimists deplore the lack of opportunity for the young men of to-day. At the same time the large corporations put forth the cry that there is a scarcity of the right kind of material for important places of trust. However this may be, there is one thing evident, and that is, small towns being kept from advancing narrows the field for the young men who would otherwise enjoy an opportunity to engage in business.

Traveling to the large city for employment, the youth, perhaps, seeks a clerkship at moderate wages. There are thousands of others that he must compete with in the race for success. His field is narrowed. It is not often that he has fair competition, and favoritism he finds is one of the obstructions in his way. One of the cures for this condition is to devise means of enlarging the scope and importance of the so-called country towns.

There is no economical reason why the large city should have the business that rightfully belongs to the small town. There is no saving in buying goods at a distant point even though a small percentage may be saved directly. Whenever a resident of a community sends his money to some other community for the necessities that he requires, he robs his own home town of a certain amount of business. Employment is given to the people of the large city instead of the people of the local community.

It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent of the trade goes from some communities to larger cities. If this trade were given to the home town, it would immediately double its business importance and give a corresponding increase in employment for the people. This means that the population of the town would be increased and the opportunity for engaging in business would be greater. Not only this, but it is an established principle that values of farm lands to a great extent are dependent upon the activity of the town near which the farms may be located. Thus it is plain that if the sons of farmers would have greater opportunities open to them for engaging in business, it can be increased by closely adhering to the home trade and home protection principle, which widens the local field for individual effort in a business way.

HELPS FOR TOWN BUILDERS.

Strangers to a town form their opinions as to its people by the appearance of the business places and the residences. In a town where the buildings are dingy and dirty, and the shop windows of the stores are carelessly arranged, it is evidence that there is a lack of enterprise. It pays the business men of a town to be careful as to the exterior appearances of their places of business.

Small towns usually contain but few expensive residences. It matters little how inexpensively built residences are if the buildings are kept well painted and the yards neat and clean. This is evidence of the good taste of the people.

In many towns in country districts there are hitching posts placed here and there before the stores. It is generally the case that where the hitching post is found, unless the street is well paved, there is a mud hole. Every town that is incorporated should have regulations as to the placing of hitching posts indiscriminately in the streets. There should be set aside some side street that is convenient to the business portion of the town, where the farmers and others can hitch their teams instead of in front of the stores.

Good sidewalks give the strangers to a town a favorable impression of the place, and also they are an advantage in many ways and may prove a matter of economy through the prevention of accidents that might give cause for damage against the town corporation.

Nearly every small town has its public park. It is often noticed that these parks are little cared for. They are public pastures and serve no good purpose as places where the people of the town can meet evenings for social intercourse. People of towns should take pride in keeping the public parks in good condition. They can be made beauty spots with little effort and expense.

One of the swindlers that is now being operated throughout the country is being worked by a number of stock-fodder agents. They visit a locality, represent to some responsible farmer how much money can be made through becoming an agent for the stock food. No money is required in advance, but they ask that an agreement be signed to take a certain amount of the food. This agreement later turns up as a note, and the farmer pays 20 times over what the cheap stuff he receives is worth.

OPPRESSION IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Laborers Reduced to Slavery Through Systems of Land Holding.

Americans should be thankful for the liberty that their form of government allows. It is only necessary to study into conditions as they obtain in many of the European countries, to learn how enslaved are the common classes of the people of those countries. The holding of vast estates by the nobility has reduced the peasant classes to a condition of serfdom.

In these countries it is also noticeable that the artisans, and the workers in the mills, receive wages that are barely sufficient to buy them food and clothing. In many of the continental countries of Europe the farm laborer receives as compensation from \$1 to \$1.50 a week. In Silicia, where there are large cotton factories, expert weavers receive from \$2.38 to \$3 per week, and women employed at like work earn less than \$2 per week. Even in Old England, where labor is paid the best of any European country, in the cotton factories the scale for labor runs from \$4.86 to \$10.20 a week. Where wages are so low it is impossible for the people to save money, and it is necessary that they live upon the plainest and cheapest food in order to make ends meet.

In comparison with these countries how grand are the opportunities for the laborer in the United States! In America there are homes for all who would build them. In no part of the earth is there such reward for individual effort. It is said by some that there is a tendency even in this free country toward oligarchy. That the tendency towards the concentration of financial power and business in the densely populated districts is a menace that is too lightly estimated. The preventive remedy for this evil lies in the hands of the masses. There is great need of the people in general studying more deeply into economic subjects. The simple principles upon which business rests appear to be little understood by the average citizens. The remedy for the prevention of the building up of one section of the United States at the cost of another section is readily at hand, and each and every citizen can do his part in administering this remedy.

For many years great insurance companies have maintained their headquarters in large eastern cities. Millions upon millions of dollars annually were contributed to them by the people in all parts of the United States. The vast funds built up for the protection of policyholders had to seek profitable investment. The great capitalists of finance evolved means for the employment of this capital. A dozen small industries independently conducted would be combined into one company, capitalized far up in the millions and the money contributed to the fund maintained by the insurance companies utilized in carrying out the plans of the great combinations. Thus it can be seen how trusts have been built up and the money of the people used for this purpose, and too often to oppress the very classes that contributed the funds which made it possible for bringing into existence these combinations.

It can be understood how essential it is that industries of this kind be established in the different states, and how the money contributed by the people of a state to a company in some other state works directly against the contributors. What holds good in the insurance business applies equally to other industries. By keeping the earnings of a people in the community where these earnings are produced, it is to the best interests of the people. If it is necessary that they be sent from the community, as far as possible keep the earnings within the limits of the state, for what assists a state to greatness makes lighter the burden of taxation upon all the people within it and materially helps every community within the state.

The student can plainly understand how the concentration of business and of money can be prevented by a simple rule which involves the patronage of local institutions and the retaining in each community as far as possible all the wealth produced within that community. If this principle be closely adhered to it will be impossible for any requirement of such vast power as will oppress the American people as the common classes of many of the European countries are oppressed.

Need a Good Bank.

A good bank is a valuable asset for the small town. During these days of prosperity people of almost every community have a surplus amount of money to deposit in the bank, or to invest in a way that will bring a fair margin of interest. Lately a system has grown up of allowing savings banks and investment companies in large cities advertise widely offering six to seven per cent. interest on deposits. Many who have little knowledge of financial affairs make deposits in these banks. The Lincoln bank at Oak Park, Ill., was one of these institutions that made great offers to the people of agricultural districts in order to secure deposits. More than \$1,000,000 were deposited by farmers and others in this concern. Within a year it was declared unsound by the United States authorities, the promoter of it placed under arrest and charged with fraud. The poor deluded depositors are not likely to receive a cent of their deposits. Remember that when you send your money from your local community it ceases to be any factor in developing home resources or in adding to the wealth of the place. It is better always to patronize home banks than banks far away.

Every man is an important factor in the community where he resides. His influence is either good or bad. His value as a citizen is gauged according to his works. The honest laborer, however humble, is a valuable acquisition to society, and so is every other producer.

Loyalty to your local community is evidence of your good qualities as a citizen.

Our Pattern Department

A DAINTY TUCKED BLOUSE.



Pattern No. 5831.—New designs for the popular lingerie blouse are constantly appearing. Here is one that is, exceedingly attractive and affords scope for any amount of elaboration; or it may be made up without trimming, fine tucking being a most effective trimming in itself, especially for the sheer laces and batiste. Very charming and dainty effects are obtained by the use of Valenciennes and Cluny lace, China silk, lawn, null, organdy and taffeta are all appropriate for reproduction. For a girl of 16 years two and one-fourth yards of 36-inch materials will be required. Sizes for 15, 16 and 17 years.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

No. 5831.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

A DAINTY APRON FOR THE LITTLE MAID.



Pattern No. 5836.—A simple little apron that entirely covers the dress, such as the one here shown needs no commendation. It is easily made and laundered, and suitable to many apron fabrics, such as linen, gingham, percale and cross bared muslin. The neck and armholes may be trimmed with a band of insertion or narrow frill of lace, or it may be finished plain. For a child of five years one and three-fourths yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 3, 5, 7 and 9 years.

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NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Housewife's Walk.

A woman who once wore a pedometer to find out how much walking she did in the house discovered that under the most favorable conditions she traveled 7.38 miles daily in her household tasks. If the 33 1-3 per cent of unnecessary steps, or 2.48 miles of daily travel, had been added, calculates the Delineator, she would have walked in one year in doing her housework more than 3,500 miles.

Indian Discontent.

The awakening of Asia, due to a great extent to the efforts of the British themselves, now threatens to cause them serious trouble. Each separate case of disorder in India is in itself not of much consequence, but taken together they bear witness to a deep and widespread discontent which breaks out, now here, now there, in very significant eruptions.—St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya.

To Clean Kitchen.

When walls or ceiling are papered with oil cloth or painted, put on wash-bolter of water and close doors and windows, and boil the water until walls and ceilings are wet with steam. Take a long-handled scrubbing brush or broom, tie a soft rag and wipe your walls. This will save lots of time and trouble.

WANTED TO COME BACK.

Prospective Enjoyment for Buyer of Second Hand Furniture.

Ever decide to refurnish the dining-room and when the new table and chairs and sideboard were sent to the flat did you send for a dealer in second hand furniture to get the old stuff out of the place to avoid lumbering your home? Remember the way the dealer looked at what you had to sell? Remember the prices he offered?

Peter was standing in front of a Broadway chop-house, softly swearing at every man who passed who looked as if he or any of his relatives might ever have been a dealer in second hand furniture. Peter has been sharing a flat in Harlem with his chum, Walter. Peter is small, with a face like a graven image and his speech is dry and to the point. Walter is of sturdy build.

When a friend interrupted Peter's flow of vituperation to ask its cause, he swore at a few more innocent looking persons of prospective second hand type, and said:

"Dern 'em all. Walter and I are going to quit the flat because we are going to Goldfield early next month. We didn't want to store the furniture and decided to sell it. Walter went down town early this morning and said he would stop in at one of those second hand places and send a man around to buy our junk. I was home when the man blew in. I didn't like his looks."

"First off, he says he will give me \$3 for a brass bed that cost me \$40 last fall. Then he priced our three dollar chair at 50 cents. I was wise by the time he had said '33' for a bronze lampstand that set us back \$50, and let him play out his hand without making a kick. When he got through he had figured to buy \$800 worth of stuff for about \$50."

"That your top price?" I said. "It's a good price. I shouldn't give a cent more," he says and looks at the furniture as if he thought he was being robbed."

"Well, I won't take it," I said, "but I wish you would come back here this evening."

"All right, I come," he said. "Yes, my partner will be home then and he'll kick your face in."—New York Herald.

Buffaloes Are Multiplying.

Austin Corbin, whose game preserve in New Hampshire was one of the hobbies of his famous father, has found the Corbin buffalo herd successful to the point of embarrassment. Despite the prediction of old plainmen that the animals would not breed in the New Hampshire park, the herd has increased and multiplied until it is becoming a problem to supply enough grazing space for them even in so large a tract as the Corbin fence incloses.—N. Y. Times.

Gives Immense Water Power.

The highest fall of water ever used for power seems to be that of Lake Brusio, in Switzerland, where is located the most powerful electricity generating station in Europe. The water of the Poschiavono, in the Poschiavono valley, is led through a great conduit three miles long to the reservoir, from which five sets of enormous pipes conduct it to the power station at a level of 1,280 feet lower. Electric energy of 36,000 horsepower is distributed from the generators to points along the shores of Lake Como and Maggiore, and as far as the great plain of Milan.

Limit in Time Saving.

A new York dentist tells how one of his patients—a business man—saves time. "He came in the other morning for his 9 o'clock appointment, followed by a ragged looking urchin. I didn't understand and started to shut the door in the boy's face. 'No, no, doctor, let him in,' said my patient. 'I'm in a terrific hurry, so I brought along the corner bootblack. I thought you wouldn't mind his giving me a shine while you attended to my tooth.'"

First Cigarettes in England.

Laurence Oliphant, the celebrated author and traveler, is said to have introduced the cigarette into England about the year 1844. They became quite common after the Crimean war, owing to their use by the Turkish officers.

Officiousness Rebuked.

At Leigh (England) police court a man was recently fined £1 and costs for having pulled the trolley pole of an electric tram off the overhead wire to stop the car because a man's hat had been blown off.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati,		July 27.
CATTLE—Extra	.. \$5	@ 6 00
CALVES—Extra	..	@ 7 75
HOGS—Choice	.. 6 15	@ 6 20
SHEEP—Extra	.. 2 00	@ 4 75
LAMBS—Extra	.. 6 85	@ 7 00
FLOUR—Spring	.. 5 10	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	.. 90	@ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 52
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 46 1/2
RYE—No. 2 choice.	.. 86	@ 88
HAY—Ch. timothy	..	@ 17 75
BUTTER—Dairy	..	@ 18
EGGS—Per doz.	..	@ 14 1/2
APPLES—Choice	.. 2 75	@ 3 00
POTATOES—Per bu.	1 00	@ 1 25
TOBACCO—Burley	.. 6 90	@ 15 00
CHICAGO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	..	@ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 54 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 43 1/2
PORK—Prime mess.	..	@ 16 62 1/2
LARD—Prime	..	@ 8 7 1/2
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Win. patent 3 60	..	@ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	..	@ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 53
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 47 1/2
PORK—Prime mess.	17 75	@ 18 50
LARD—Steam	.. 8 70	@ 8 80
BALTIMORE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	..	@ 93 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 61
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 46 1/2
LOUISVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	..	@ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 53
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	..	@ 47 1/2
HOGS—Extra	.. 5 25	@ 6 10
LARD—Steam	..	@ 8 7 1/2
KANSAS CITY.		
WHEAT—Prime	.. 5 50	@ 5 75
HOGS—Extra	.. 6 00	@ 6 25
SHEEP—Extra	.. 4 40	@ 4 50